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RUSSIANS ARE HOLDING OWN

BATTLING SINGLEHANDED WITH FORCES OF THREE NATIONS

CHECK GERMANS IN CARPATHIANS

Are Now Defending Positions Won in East Prussia and Northern Poland.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Battle is following battle on the eastern front, where Russia, singlehanded, is fighting the forces of Germany, Austria and Turkey. The Russians have held their lines against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army, which attempted last week to break through to Warsaw, and apparently have checked the Austro-German offensive in the Carpathians. They are now defending positions they won in East Prussia and northern Poland.

The Germans are transferring men and guns to the East Prussian border and on the right bank of the lower Vistula, where their advance has brought them in the district of Sierp, which the Russians occupied a short time ago.

No Change in the Carpathians.
It is impossible to say where the next big battle will take place. Grand Duke Nicholas, with whom the initiative remains, may either strike between Tilsit and Interburg, in East Prussia, or threaten to cut von Hindenburg's communications with Thorn by a movement along the lower Vistula.

No further change is noted in the Carpathians, but the Austrian official report, which complains of the obstacles of snow and of the strong pressure of the Russians, suggests that their offensive has been checked.

Russians Command Mountains.
While the Austro-German force in the eastern part of the range seems to have been strong enough to compel the Russians to retire from Bukowina, the Russians appear, after the fierce battles of Sunday last, to have almost complete command of the middle and western portions of the mountains.

Calm Along Western Front.
Except for a somewhat more severe engagement than usual in the Argonne and another in Alsace, in which the Germans claim to have been successful, although the French say that they have regained the ground temporarily given up, the calm continues along the western front.

In the meantime the powers engaged in the war are putting their houses in order for a continuation of the war. The German emperor has returned from the eastern front to Berlin to confer with his generals, including von Moltke, who was recalled after the first stages of the war.

Another Big War Loan.
Financial experts in Berlin are reported to be arranging to float another internal loan of \$1,250,000,000. It is said that Russia also contemplates floating an internal loan of \$250,000,000.

High Cost of Living.
In England the increased cost of living occupies the attention of the government, and while Premier Asquith has declined to assent to the fixing of maximum prices, steps are being taken to improve the situation. The government, too, is considering means to carry on a more stringent campaign against German trade.

German Submarine Appears.
A German submarine again has appeared off the coast of Holland, where it attempted to torpedo the British steamer Laertes, which, when ordered to stop, hoisted the Dutch flag. A torpedo fired by the submarine, according to one report, passed along the steamer's side as she slipped away at full speed and the submarine sent a shell after her.

Winthrop Will Use Cotton Uniforms

(By Associated Press.)
GREENVILLE, Feb. 11.—Winthrop College, the South Carolina normal school for women located at Rock Hill, will use cotton goods for the spring uniforms of the students, according to a letter received here today, which announced that a local mill would be awarded the contract. Three thousand yards of pure white goods will be used.

Great Britain's Final Reply.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—(6:30 P. M.)—The final reply of the British government to the American protest against detention of neutral cargoes was started today by the foreign office on its way to Washington.

STEAMER DACIA FINALLY SAILS

GREAT BRITAIN HAS THREATENED TO SEIZE THE SHIP

WILL BE TAKEN TO A PRIZE COURT

State Department Officials Will Watch Her Progress Across the Atlantic.

(By Associated Press.)
NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The American steamer Dacia finally sailed today with her cargo of cotton for Germany, which goes via Rotterdam. Great Britain has threatened to seize the ship, questioning her transfer from German registry and she already has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain. It generally is expected a British cruiser will take her somewhere before she arrives in European waters, and that the case will be fought out in a prize court.

Will Watch Progress.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—State department officials will observe the progress of the Dacia across the Atlantic, content, in the event of her seizure, to have the issue of her transfer of registry come before a prize court.

While the British admiralty has announced it would regard the Dacia as a prize, there is no question about her cargo. That, it was said, would be forwarded to its destination without expense to the owners, or purchased by Great Britain.

State department officials say they have satisfied themselves of the genuineness of the Dacia's sale, having seen the certified checks given by Edward M. Breitling, the purchaser, to the Hamburg-American Steamship company.

A prize court should rule adversely on the validity of the sale, it would form the basis for further negotiations between the United States and Great Britain. That probably would involve the Declaration of London—the international agreement governing prizes in naval warfare—over which questions of interpretation have arisen since the outbreak of hostilities.

THE CARGO OF STEAMER SEIZED

British Authorities Arrest Wilhelmmina Which Will Go to Prize Court.

(By Associated Press.)
FALMOUTH, Feb. 11.—(via London, 1:58 p. m.)—The cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmmina was seized by British authorities here today, in accordance with the decision of the foreign office. The cargo is to go to a prize court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The state department has concluded the Wilhelmmina case must be allowed to take a normal course, which involves going to a prize court, because of the issue raised by the British contention that Germany has justified seizure of the cargo by its decree appropriating the home grain supply.

The St. Louis commission house owning the cargo and perhaps the Wilhelmmina's owners will be represented by counsel before the court, but the state department will content itself at present by instructing the American ambassador at London to observe the progress of the case carefully.

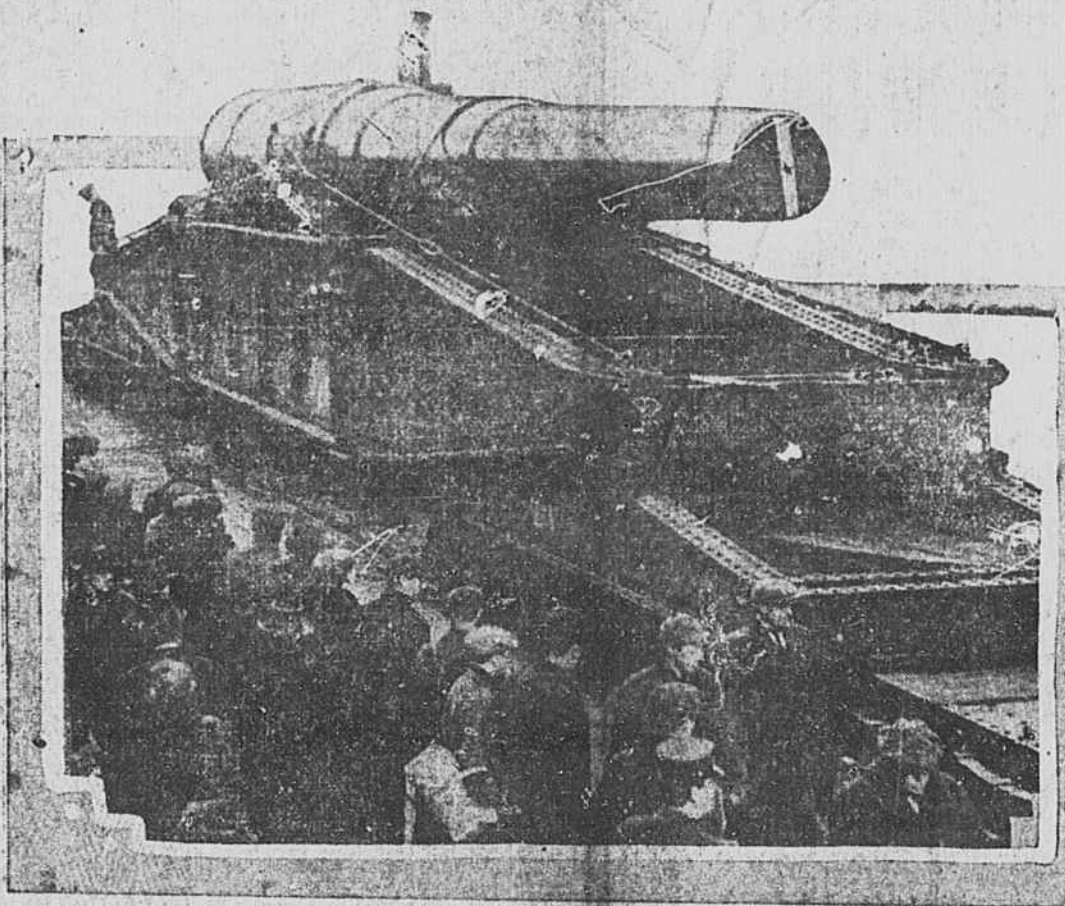
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Norvin R. Lindholm, of counsel for the Wilhelmmina's cargo owners, said today he had received assurances from the state department that, in the event the English prize court decisions are "in the judgment of our government not supported by evidence or warranted by our construction of the law our government will make protest."

Bridges Under Military Guard

(By Associated Press.)
BRIDGEBURG, Ont., Feb. 11.—Military guards were stationed today at the Canadian end of the international bridge here to prevent any attempt to wreck the structure. Railroads were notified bridge passes will not be respected. Employees must be identified to avoid arrest.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Canadian ends of the two international bridges between this city and Niagara Falls, Ontario, were placed under military guard today as a precaution.

Uncle Sam's Enormous Gun to Protect Panama Canal.



This enormous rifle, believed to be the largest single piece of armor ever made, is being shipped by the United States government to protect the Panama Canal. The photograph shows the great 16-inch gun on its way to Watertown, Mass., where it will be made ready for shipment to the canal. It weighs 284,000 pounds. The car on which the gun is carried itself weighs 192,420 pounds and no fewer than thirty-two wheels were necessary to hold it.

United States Sends Warning To Great Britain and Germany

Washington Government Advises England That General Use of the Stars and Stripes by British Vessels Will be Viewed With Grave Concern and Notifies Germany That Destruction of American Ships in Newly Prescribed War Zone Will Lead to Serious Complications.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Publication tonight by the state department of the texts of notes sent yesterday to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war.

Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial government to a strict accountability" for any acts of its naval authorities which might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives, and that if "such a deplorable situation should arise," the American government would "take any steps which might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property."

To Great Britain the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed on the British government "for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force" if England sanctioned general misuse of the American flag, and thereby cast doubt upon the valid character of neutral ensigns.

The communications were to have been presented today by Ambassador Page at London and by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. They were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing and Secretary Bryan after consultation with the entire cabinet.

Documents Create Sensation.
The British, Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors were given copies of the notes as were the ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The documents created a sensation among diplomats generally because of what some regarded as their drastic implications.

Now the Time to Speak.
High officials of the American government stated informally, it had been deemed advisable to speak in unmistakable terms now rather than to await the alarming effect upon American public opinion, which might ensue from the sinking of a vessel with scores of American citizens. The notes, officials were confident, would prevent the critical possibilities discussed in them.

Diplomats Examine Notes.
Diplomats examined with great interest the language of the communications and some construed the note to Germany as a warning that the loss of American lives by sinking even a belligerent merchant ship would be covered by the representations of the American government because of the insistence that all merchant ships must be visited and searched and

passengers taken off before ships can be sunk.

The full texts of the notes, as made public at the state department tonight, follow:

Not Based on Lusitania.
In discussing the notes today officials pointed out that the representations to Great Britain were not based specifically on the use of the Lusitania of the American flag or any other ship because it was not a rare case of war to hoist a neutral flag when escaping capture, and vessels of both sides among the belligerents in the present war already had made such use of them as had American vessels in previous wars.

The distinction emphasized was that, aside from the legal propriety, which was reserved for future discussion, general misuse of a neutral flag by a belligerent was a violation of international comity and neighborliness, liable to produce serious dangers for the neutral.

A Moral Obligation.
As for the communication with Germany, officials said they were acting under specifically recognized principles of international law in pointing out the dangers to American citizens which would follow attacks on merchant vessels without first ascertaining the validity of the emblem flown by the vessel.

Not Excessively Threat.
Although there was no explicit reference in the notes to what would be the attitude of the United States toward the loss of American lives if a belligerent merchantman were sunk, it was made plain by officials that neutrals traveling on belligerent ships had a right to expect that enemy vessels would conform to international practice of affording opportunity to passengers and crew of all nationalities to be taken to a place of safety before destruction of a ship was a matter of war.

Decided on Immediate Action.
The notes had been under consideration for several days. The administration's attitude was discussed at length by President Wilson with his advisers and the communications were not given their finishing touches until late yesterday. At first it was intended to confine the note to Germany merely to an inquiry as to what steps would be taken to verify the character of ships flying neutral flags, pointing out the serious dangers which might ensue from mistakes in this connection. But when the German foreign office memorandum arrived, which seemed to be the mature deliberations of the German

government on the subject, the Washington administration decided to issue its warning immediately.

Action Was Independent.
No joint action with other neutral governments has been taken or is under contemplation. There has been intimate discussion of the course of the American government with the ministers and ambassadors of neutral countries, but in line with traditional American policy, no combined expression with other governments will be made.

May Cause Long Correspondence.
Both notes, it is believed, will open the subject of the use of neutral flags and submarine warfare on merchant ships to a long diplomatic correspondence, which may furnish the basis for international rules on the subject at conferences at the war's end. It is one of the subjects also which the Pan-American Union will consider in its investigation of the rights of neutrals as opposed to those of belligerents.

Note to Germany.
February 10, 1915.
"The secretary of state has instructed American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to present to the German government a note to the following effect:

"The government of the United States having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German admiralty issued on the fourth of February, 1915, the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the zone of war, that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the eighteenth, instant, will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers; and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British government on the thirty-first of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

Consider Before Action.
"The government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

LIEUT. GOVERNOR GIVEN 24 HOURS UNTIES THE TIE TO LEAVE MEXICO

CASTS DECIDING VOTE ON AMENDMENT TO DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY LAW

MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE 2 TO 1

Bill Enacting Into Law Rules of Democratic Party Goes to the House.

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBIA, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Gov. Bethea saved the requirement for reenrollment every two years in the Democratic primary when he broke a tie in the senate tonight and cast his vote for the rules as they stand calling for a new enrollment of voters every two years.

Senator R. D. Epps of Sumter had offered an amendment to the bill putting the Democratic rules into law, in effect, requiring an enrollment of voters only every six years. A motion to lay this amendment on the table resulted in a tie 19 to 19 and Lieutenant Governor Bethea broke the tie by voting to table the amendment and thus saved the rules as they exist.

The bill enacting into law the rules of the Democratic party was then given third reading by a vote of 52 to 16 and ordered sent to the house.

The motion by Senator Sharpe to strike out the enacting word was lost 13 yeas to 26 nays. Those voting yeas (against the bill) were: Appelt, Bente, Black, E. C. Epps, Goodman, Harvey, D. B. Johnson, Padgett, Patterson, Sharpe, Spigener, Wightman, J. P. Williams, Total 13.

Those voting nays (for the bill) were: Banks, Beauford, Brice, Buck, Carlisle, Christensen, Earle, R. D. Epps, Glenn, Alan Johnstone, Ketchin, Laney, Lee, Lide, Manning, Mullins, Nicholson, Nickles, O'Dell, Richardson, Sherard, Sinkler, Stuckey, Vernon, Walker, D. H. Williams, Total 39.

An amendment by Senator Stuckey prohibiting any convention from making property or education qualifications for voting in primaries was adopted. An amendment by Senator Laney permitting a voter to transfer from one club to another on a majority vote of the county executive committee was agreed to.

Senator Laney proposed an amendment.

SENATOR TILLMAN DEFENDS RECORD

Replies to Criticisms by Former Sec. of Navy Meyer in Magazine Article.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Tillman defended in the senate today his record as chairman of the naval committee in reply to criticisms by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in a magazine article. The senator reviewed the charges that he was responsible for "vast waste of money" in expenditures for navy yards in the south, and declared these charges were without foundation and "slandered him grossly."

Senator Tillman denied that he ever had combined with other senators on the committee to secure large appropriations for navy yards, and made a detailed defense of the usefulness of the navy yard at Charleston, S. C.

Ship Sunk Sailing The American Flag

Master and Crew of Steamer Were Greeks—Vessel Not Known in Washington.

BERLIN, via Rome, Feb. 11.—(3:10 P. M.)—A Constantinople dispatch says the Russians on February 8 sank the steamer Washington, sailing under the American flag.

The master and crew of the teamer were Greeks.

The vessel was regularly engaged in conveying American and other Red Cross supplies between Constantinople and Trebizond. Her cargo had been discharged before she was sunk.

Unknown in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The state department has received no advice concerning the reported sinking of the steamer Washington on February 8 by Russians. The vessel, which was said to have been flying the American flag, is not known here. Neither is she listed in available maritime registers.

CARRANZA CLAIMS SPANISH MINISTER DISOBEYED ORDERS

THE TIME LIMIT HAS EXPIRED

Supposed He Has Boarded Ship to Await Instructions From His Government.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Jose Caro Spanish minister to Mexico, has been summarily expelled from Mexico by General Carranza. Tonight he was believed to be on his way to Vera Cruz, where the American battleship Delaware lies in the harbor with instructions to offer him a refuge.

News that the minister had been given 24 hours from last midnight to leave Mexico because he is alleged to have sheltered Angel De Caso, a Spanish subject accused of aiding Villa, came to the state department late today.

After hurried conferences between Secretary Bryan and the Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors here, Secretary Daniels of the navy cabled Captain Rodgers of the Delaware to wait. Minister Caro on board and await orders. Consul Canada at Vera Cruz was directed to give the minister every assistance.

May Result Seriously.
While Carranza's note explained to the minister that no offense was intended against the Spanish government or people, the right of asylum to nationals of a foreign government is a long established rule, and the deportation of a diplomat for granting this right, it was suggested in diplomatic circles here tonight, might result in serious complications.

U. S. May Send Note.

Neither Secretary Bryan nor Mr. Hays, the Spanish ambassador here, would comment upon the incident. In official circles it was intimated that, while the American government probably would hold that the expulsion of the minister was a matter between Spain and Carranza, it might be the subject of a note from Washington to Carranza pointing out the consequences liable to follow such actions.

A copy of Carranza's note to the Spanish minister ordering him to quit Mexico reached the state department today.

It follows:
"The assistance which, taking advantage of the character you say you have of Spanish minister, you have given to Basco hiding him in your legation, and saving him from the punishment which he has merited, obliged me, as first chief, to inform you that inasmuch as you have disobeyed my orders, you must leave the country within 24 hours from midnight, February 10. No offense to the Spanish government or people is implied by this act."

The time limit allowed for the minister's departure from Mexico will expire at midnight tonight and it is therefore supposed here that he probably already has boarded a ship at Vera Cruz where he has announced that he will await further instructions from his government.

It was not believed here tonight that Carranza's action would be followed by the immediate retirement from Mexico of the remaining foreign diplomats. Though it has been reported that generally they would support the treatment accorded to their colleague, it is believed they will subordinate this to the urgent demand for their presence in the Mexican capital to look after the lives and property of their nations during the present crisis.

It was recalled by state department officials that General Castro, when president of Venezuela, similarly expelled the French minister from the country, without affecting his formal relations with the other diplomatic representatives, though the ill feeling thereby engendered undoubtedly precipitated the downfall of the ruler.

Angel De Caso is very well known in Washington. He has personally consulted with officials here regarding conditions in Mexico, upon which he was regarded as an authority. It is known that he has been acting as confidential agent for the Spanish minister in his communications with General Villa, so that his relations correspond to those existing between George B. Carothers and the state department here.

Secretary Daniels tonight instructed the commander of the battleship Delaware, now in Vera Cruz harbor, to take the Spanish minister aboard his vessel.

Secretary Bryan cabled to Consul Canada at Vera Cruz tonight to render all aid possible to the Spanish minister. Mr. Bryan declined to comment on the incident. It was understood in official circles, however, that the matter was regarded as one to be settled between Spain and the Carranza government. The United States, it was said, had employed every means at its disposal to prevent friction between the diplomatic corps at Mexico City and the Constitutional officers.